

105TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# S. J. RES. 34

Suspending the certification procedures under section 490(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1991 in order to foster greater multilateral cooperation in international counternarcotics programs.

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 27, 1997

Mr. DODD (for himself and Mr. MCCAIN) introduced the following joint resolution; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

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## JOINT RESOLUTION

Suspending the certification procedures under section 490(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1991 in order to foster greater multilateral cooperation in international counternarcotics programs.

1       *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*  
2       *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3       **SECTION 1. SUSPENSION OF DRUG CERTIFICATION PROCE-**  
4       **DURES.**

5       (a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following find-  
6       ings:

7               (1) The international drug trade poses a direct  
8       threat to the United States and to international ef-

1        forts to promote democracy, economic stability,  
2        human rights, and the rule of law.

3            (2) The United States has a vital national in-  
4        terest in combating the financial and other resources  
5        of the multinational drug cartels, which resources  
6        threaten the integrity of political and financial insti-  
7        tutions both in the United States and abroad.

8            (3) Approximately 12,800,000 Americans use il-  
9        legal drugs, including 1,500,000 cocaine users,  
10       600,000 heroin addicts, and 9,800,000 marijuana  
11       users.

12           (4) Illegal drug use occurs among members of  
13       every ethnic and socioeconomic group in the United  
14       States.

15           (5) Drug-related illness, death, and crime cost  
16       the United States approximately \$67,000,000,000 in  
17       1996, including costs for lost productivity, pre-  
18       mature death, and incarceration.

19           (6) Worldwide drug trafficking generates reve-  
20       nues estimated at \$400,000,000,000 annually.

21           (7) The United States has spent more than  
22       \$25,000,000,000 for drug interdiction and source  
23       country counternarcotics programs since 1981, and  
24       despite impressive seizures at the border, on the  
25       high seas, and in other countries, illegal drugs from

1 foreign sources are cheaper and more readily avail-  
2 able in the United States today than 20 years ago.

3 (8) The 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic  
4 Drugs, the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Sub-  
5 stances, and the 1988 Convention Against Illicit  
6 Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Sub-  
7 stances form the legal framework for international  
8 drug control cooperation.

9 (9) The United Nations International Drug  
10 Control Program, the International Narcotics Con-  
11 trol Board, and the Organization of American States  
12 can play important roles in facilitating the develop-  
13 ment and implementation of more effective multilat-  
14 eral programs to combat both domestic and inter-  
15 national drug trafficking and consumption.

16 (10) The annual certification process required  
17 by section 490 of the Foreign Assistance Act of  
18 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2291j), which has been in effect  
19 since 1986, has failed to foster bilateral or multilat-  
20 eral cooperation with United States counternarcotics  
21 programs because its provisions are vague and in-  
22 consistently applied and fail to acknowledge that  
23 United States narcotics programs have not been  
24 fully effective in combating consumption or traffick-

1       ing in illegal drugs, and related crimes, in the Unit-  
2       ed States.

3       (b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Con-  
4       gress that—

5           (1) existing United States domestic and inter-  
6       national counternarcotics program have not reduced  
7       the supply of illegal drugs or significantly reduced  
8       domestic consumption of such drugs;

9           (2) the President should appoint a high level  
10      task force of foreign policy experts, law enforcement  
11      officials, and drug specialists to develop a com-  
12      prehensive program for addressing domestic and  
13      international drug trafficking and drug consumption  
14      and related crimes, with particular attention to fash-  
15      ioning a multilateral framework for improving inter-  
16      national cooperation in combating illegal drug traf-  
17      ficking, and should designate the Director of the Of-  
18      fice of National Drug Policy to chair the task force;

19          (3) the President should call upon the heads of  
20      state of major illicit drug producing countries, major  
21      drug transit countries, and major money laundering  
22      countries to establish similar high level task forces  
23      to work in coordination with the United States; and

24          (4) not later than one year after the date of en-  
25      actment of this Act, the President should call for the

1       convening of an international summit of all inter-  
2       ested governments to be hosted by the Organization  
3       of American States or another international organi-  
4       zation mutually agreed to by the parties, for the  
5       purpose of reviewing the findings and recommenda-  
6       tions of the task forces referred to in paragraphs (1)  
7       and (2) and adopting a counternarcotics plan of ac-  
8       tion for each country.

9       (c) SUSPENSION OF DRUG CERTIFICATION PROC-  
10      ESS.—(1) Section 490 of the Foreign Assistance Act of  
11      1961 (22 U.S.C. 2291j), relating to annual certification  
12      procedures for assistance for certain drug-producing and  
13      drug-transit countries, shall not apply in 1998 and 1999.

14       (2) The President may waive the applicability of that  
15      section in 2000 if the President determines that the waiver  
16      would facilitate the enhancement of United States inter-  
17      national narcotics control programs.

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